

The Belmont Chronicle  
ST. CLAIRSVILLE  
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1859  
REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**WILLIAM DENNISON, JR.**  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,  
**ROBERT C. KIRK.**  
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE,  
**ROBERT W. TAYLOR.**  
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,  
**ADDISON P. RUSSELL.**  
FOR TREASURER OF STATE,  
**ALFRED P. STONE.**  
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,  
**WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON.**  
FOR MEMBER BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,  
**JOHN B. GREGORY.**  
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,  
**ANSON SMYTH.**  
DISTRICT TICKET.  
FOR STATE SENATOR,  
**MARSHALL MCALL.**  
FOR STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION,  
**ARCHIBOLD C. RAMAGE.**

Hon. Rufus Choate died at Halifax, on Tuesday, the 11th inst. He was a man of marked ability and an orator of wide reputation.

The Gazette cracked the "higher law nut," and it seems to naivete considerably. It says the Gazette, "this fraud is completely exposed in the Cleveland National Democrat."

The Editor is also mystified about a "Noble County Register." Ordinarily, the Gazette would not more think of taking the "Noble Democrat" as authority than Joshua R. Givings, but it just suits this time. We ask for better authority neighbor. We quote from one who touches for what he heard. If the Editor would read Making County Register, the mystery would all clear up.

The Origin of Democratic Authority.

During the jollifications of the Fourth of July, which were of a peculiar character to the Editor of the Gazette & Citizen. When he had imbibed rather too freely of his "choice wine," he "understood that a private circular had been sent to all the doubtful counties, enjoining the Republicans to see that no man is nominated who will not be sure to vote for SALMON P. CHASE, for United States Senator, in the next Legislature."

The grammar of the above is enough to prove it the fruit of wine. But what is made of this "wine inspired understanding?" The Statesman quotes, and charges to positive authority, by asserting that the "Gazette says that the central Junta has issued secret orders." &c. This falsehood has now taken form and will be heralded all over the State as a fact, when it but the deluded understanding of the Editor of the Gazette over his wine. The Gazette should correct when misquoted.

The Cadiz Sentinel Abuses Us.

We do not announce this, as anything new under the sun, not by any means, for it is the natural propensity of that paper. One would think that its Editor had only to run scarce of news when he casts about for some one to abuse. The paper floats in the low channel of slang and political fifth, never having sufficient of moral worth to lift it from the stagnant stream. And yet its Editor is a candidate for school commissioner. It calls us hard names, such as "wolf in sheep's clothing," a "hypocrite," a "low mien," and more such trash. Now we would not care for such hard words, but then, just think, its Editor says we sought an introduction to him at Plushing. Now ain't that too bad. We did ask a friend to show us Mr. ALLEN—we once, when a little fellow, paid a quarter to see the elephant. We can't see what we want to see him—but to be introduced—never. But says the Sentinel, "if our charges against McCALL were not correct, why don't you prove it." The charges were false, and the Editor shut his eyes and stopped his ears if he did not know it. His logic is equally false. He very much mistakes his man if he expects us to go to any trouble to disprove a simple charge of such poor authority. It becomes the Editor, either to sit under our charge of vilifying and falsifying, or else prove himself correct. With this we leave the Editor to the mercy of the voters of Ohio.

The Pledges of Candidates.

A great deal has been said lately about the pledging of candidates to vote for or against SALMON P. CHASE, for United States Senator. We wish just here to say a word on this subject. The Democracy are making great ado about the Republicans requiring the pledge of support of CHASE, on the assumed charge that it is so. Our position is this: that no honorable man, no man worthy a seat in the Legislature will make a pledge, unconditionally to support or not support SALMON P. CHASE, for that office. We would nominate a man possessing the high traits of character that should adorn the Legislature, and one sound on the political principles of the day, and we would have him enter upon his duties untrammelled by pledges to any faction, believing that he would the better promote our common in-

terests. We do not know what circumstances may demand the choice of this, that, or the other man. We do not yet know who may be the candidates before the Legislature. But let us suppose a case or two. Suppose that there should be no other names—which is not unlikely—from which to choose than Senator PUGH and Gov. CHASE, and suppose that from our county we had a man pledged to vote against CHASE. Do we not see that we might as well send a Democrat at once? But on the contrary, suppose that one man, as these private circulars demand, was pledged to vote only CHASE, and that CHASE should be the only candidate of the party, again we might as well choose a Democrat. At a glance, reasonable men will see the folly of such a course. Such things are only made for party purposes, and should be frowned upon by honorable men of whatever party.

The County Convention.

We have published for the past three weeks, a call for a County Convention, issued by the American Central Committee. It will be remembered that at the convention in Belmont, a resolution was passed suggesting that a People's Convention be called to meet on the last Saturday of August. When the American Committee met here, it was the purpose of the majority to meet that "suggestion" by issuing a call for a Convention to meet at the same place suggested by the Republicans, and at such a time as would be most satisfactory. After consultation, and for good reasons, it was thought advisable to postpone the Convention until the 2nd of SEPTEMBER. The question of a distinct American organization was repudiated by the Committee, and the call was issued, not for an American Convention, nor yet for a Republican Convention, but for a People's Mass Convention, composed of all those opposed to the Democratic party, the committee assuming to act as the People's committee—in which there was nothing wrong. We published the call as furnished and sanctioned by the Committee. We have no doubt but that it will meet the approbation of the people of the county. It may not be in the form that some would have liked, neither are all suited in the time, but the fact of its being the will of the Committee to meet the wishes of the people should modify any objections, that might be raised. In that Convention, we must not lay down party lines, Americans support only Americans, and Republicans only Republicans; but we must choose men of ability, of high moral worth, and when sure of such men we must falter not in their support, but vote the whole ticket. If Americans are to require any undue pledges and to vote for none but those who come up to their criterion on a particular question, then Republicans will do likewise, and vice versa. The advocate of any other course will receive the censure of the mass of the people. We do not speak unadvisedly when we say that there is a determined spirit of union against Democracy, in Belmont county.

Mr. Corwin's Speech, at Xenia, last Night.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]  
XENIA, July 15—10 P. M.  
Gov. Corwin addressed a large mass meeting this evening in the Court House Square. He said that he desired to settle his relations to his constituents, and to correct misrepresentations as to his having disavowed any connection with the Republican party; he had always acted with that party since its organization, and he was sure his views on the subject of Slavery were those of nineteen twentieths of its members. He only differed from that small number who believed that any Fugitive Slave law was unconstitutional. He believed, with every Republican, that it was the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. If he had ever declared that he was a member of no party, it was with reference to questions on which the Republican party had taken no very distinct position on matters of finance, political economy, and the like. So long as there was a question of slavery or no slavery, he was with the Republicans. He didn't like the fugitive slave law—wouldn't have voted for it but it was law—had been sustained by all the courts and must be obeyed until repealed; if odious repeal it. Until that was done its penalties must be enforced by the proper authorities. He would respect a conscientious violation of it, but the Courts could not. The Sheriff could not stop and ask the man who he was about to hang, whether he was constitutionally opposed to hanging. He ridiculed Squatter Sovereignty; showed how all the practice of the republic was against it, and hoped that the Republican party, with which he had great pleasure in acting, would not let this heresy creep into its church. If they failed entirely preventing the extension of slavery, it would only be because the majority of the North were too dishonest to vote right. In the conclusion of his speech he opposed filibustering and governmental extravagance. His remarks were very favorable received.

The Balloon—Another Trip.

On Saturday Mr. La Mountain had an interview at Bennington, with two gentlemen by whom a large portion of the funds invested in his great balloon were furnished. The result was a conclusion that he should proceed at once to rebuild it, and continue the enterprise as he had intended, before the accident on making the descent on Lake Ontario. Mr. La Mountain announced that he should abandon his connection with the project, surrender his interest in the balloon and proceed at once to construct another for his purpose, if any further attempt was made to involve him in relations with John Wise. "That both his partners believed that he had been unfairly treated, was shown by the fact that they authorized him to proceed at once, as he saw best, placing the entire matter in his hands. Mr. La Mountain left this morning for Watertown. The balloon will be brought down, and a large force set at work upon it. It is believed that repairs can be completed in less than three weeks. Mr. La Mountain will then at once make arrangements for a second trial trip across the continent—Troy Times, June 11.

A Commercial College of Three Hundred and Fifty-Seven Students.

Prominent among the reasons why the Iron City College has four times as many students as any other Commercial School in the United States, are the following: It is the only College in Pittsburgh that gives three daily lectures on Book-Keeping; three daily recitations and an examination in Commercial Calculations; the only one which requires weekly exercises in Composition and Commercial Correspondence of all its students; the only one which employs teachers whose qualifications are recognized by literary men, or are experienced educators, and the only one that grants Diplomas to those only of its students who are competent and skillful accountants.—Pittsburgh True Press.

Farm Lands for sale.

25 miles from Philadelphia, by Railroad, in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops produced are large, and can be seen growing. The climate is delightful, and secure from frosts. Terms from \$10 to \$20 per acre, payable within four years by installments. To visit the place, leave Vine St. Wharf at Philadelphia at 7 A. M., by Railroad for Hamilton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter, Hamilton Post Office, Atlantic county, New Jersey. See full advertisement in another column.

A Man Kills the Murderer of his Father.

A correspondent of The St. Louis Republic, writing from Vernon county, Mo., under date of July 7th, describes the following tragedy:

On Sunday, the 26th ult., a Mr. John Denton, a resident of this county, came across a man in Nevada city by the name of James Hardwick, whom he arrested for the murder of his (Denton's) father, in Kansas, about a year since. Denton had Hardwick handcuffed, and placed securely under guard in the Court House.

He then made application for a writ, and being informed that he could not obtain one, from the fact that the act was committed in Kansas, thereupon Denton, who seems to be a very decided man, soon left town in company with his prisoner alone stating that he was going to take him to Little Osage, in this county, where he had some friends, for security. This was about 11 o'clock.

Next day Denton returned to Nevada, to attend the trial of a man whom he had followed and arrested for horse stealing, and stated that Hardwick had got away from him. Four days after this, Hardwick's body was found in a large prairie, about ten miles from Nevada City, and Denton was thereupon arrested for the murder of Hardwick, placed upon trial before Justice Bingham of this county, and committed to jail for murder in the first degree.

Denton made a statement of the facts in the case before the Court. He stated that, while riding through the prairie in conversation with Hardwick, that he (Hardwick) confessed to him that he was one of the crowd who went to the house of old man Denton after night, called him up from bed and shot him down while he was standing in his door. Denton said, upon this confession of Hardwick to him, that he became perfectly enraged, and could not bear the idea of riding with the man who would thus openly confess to him the murder of his father, and at the same time recollecting that all offenses of whatever character, committed prior to the amnesty act of the Legislature of Kansas, last winter, were considered as by-gones, and seeing no redress for him under the law of that country, he, therefore, took the law in his own hands.

Blondin Crossing Niagara River with a Sack on his Head.

Yesterday afternoon M. Blondin again crossed the Niagara on a rope and returned, in presence of more than ten thousand people. He started from White's pleasure grounds, and first walked down the rope nearly one hundred feet backwards. He then returned, took his balancing pole, and walked to the Canada side. He proposed to put on a sack before leaving the American side, but his friends there refused to permit him to do so. The sack was sent round to the Canada end of the rope, and M. Blondin put it over his head and retraced its way to the place of starting. This sack was made of Indian blankets, with places cut for his arms. He had no difficulty in crossing thus blindfolded, except that his balancing pole caught two or three times in the guy ropes. He laid down upon the rope in the sack and performed some other feats. The success of M. Blondin in walking this rope seems to be established now beyond all doubt. A young man, at present residing in this city, called upon us this morning to show a letter addressed to M. Blondin, accepting his invitation to carry some one across the Niagara on a rope. The name of this person is Henry L. Young, and he informs M. Blondin that he is 24 years old, is five feet five inches high, weighs 120 pounds, and is ready to mount the back of the intrepid walker and be borne across the great chasm.—Rechercher Union, July 5.

THE MASSACRE AT PERUGIA.

NEW YORK, July 15, 1859.  
The Rome correspondent of The Evening Post gives the particulars of the outrage at Perugia, upon Mr. Edward N. Perkins and party, of Boston. The hotel where they were stopping was invaded by a band of soldiers, who rushed into the dining-room, killing the waiter before the eyes of the horrified ladies (Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Doane, and Mrs. Miss Cleveland) shot the master of the hotel, and destroyed the furniture, carrying off, however, all that was valuable. Mr. Perkins and party saved their lives by escaping into a secret passage, with the mother of the hotel keeper, where they remained hid for fourteen hours. Their baggage, jewelry, &c., was carried off, and the actual loss amounts to \$2,500. Mr. Stockton, the United States Minister to Rome, is taking energetic measures to obtain satisfactory reparation.

DUEL.

RICHMOND, Va., July 15, 1859.  
Messrs. O. J. Wise and P. H. Aylett met this morning, in N. Carolina. Mr. Aylett shot at Mr. Wise without effect, and the latter fired into the air. Mr. Aylett withdrew his challenge and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise refused. The difficulty grew out of a late controversy between The Enquirer and The Examiner on the subject of intervention and non-intervention.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, July 15, 1859.  
The Democratic Convention has nominated Peter E. Lowe as a candidate for Congress, in place of Hon. James F. Seward.

Communications.

EDITOR CHRONICLE: I think it is to be "horse," with a vengeance, at our next Co. Fair, from the Premium List, as published in the last CHRONICLE. It may be right, but it seems rather out of place to turn our Fair into a regular horse race.

I can not see the difference between giving a premium of \$300 for the fastest trotting horse, and to give it to one for running. I can not see the propriety of giving such large premiums to fast horses, to the exclusion of other and more important matters. I know that the trial of the speed of horses at our Fairs are of interest to them; but I think there is danger of running it into the ground. It sticks out rather too plain that it is a regular horse race—to suit the views of many persons who have heretofore taken a deep interest in our annual exhibitions.

By reference to the Premium List it will be found that the various premiums offered on horses amount to \$1,338, of which \$785 is for three classes of fast horses, and the balance is for a class of stock that is of no general utility to the community at large, but are generally owned by a few of the fancy men in the county—besides, how are these premiums to be paid? True, the entrance fee is to be ten per cent. on the highest premium; but we find that this is less than on other articles.

For instance, blooded horses that contend for a \$30 premium, have to pay an entrance fee of near seventeen per cent., while many articles pay much more; nothing being entered for a less fee than one dollar, although the premium paid is not more than that sum. \$785 for fastest horses, and \$235 for the best managed farm; if this ain't encouraging agricultural improvement with a vengeance!!

I have not the receipts of the Fair for 1858 by me, but find those of 1859 to be \$1,591.62—but little more than is now offered as premiums on horses. I am of opinion that the deficiency of 1859 will not be paid soon.

While on this subject, there is another matter upon which some of us want light—that is as to the purchase of the fair grounds. All statements that we see in the papers seem to say that the grounds were purchased and fitted up by the society, and that they will be bound to foot the bill, or at least all over and above what is made up by voluntary subscriptions. Now the statement we had from members of the Board, was that the grounds were to be purchased and fitted up entirely by voluntary subscription, without one cent of cost to the society, as a society. As the citizens of Belmont, and vicinity have made the same offer, will some member of the Board answer this query, and let us know how the matter is? There are many other things that might be mentioned in connection with premiums, but we do not wish to be too censorious; but on this matter of fast horses we feel an interest, for if that programme is to be carried out, we, with many others, will be prevented from participation in our Fairs.

ONE OF THE "BORED."

To the Editor of The Belmont Chronicle:  
In my pilgrimages of late, it was my lot to tarry over Sabbath at a place near which was held an outdoor meeting. It was in a very fine white Oak Grove, and night at hand was a spring of excellent water. Altogether it was a choice place for a camp ground; just such as the venerable M'Ghees, if on a preaching tour through this part of the county, would select for a Camp Meeting. The day was pleasant for an outdoor meeting, and a good turn out of the neighboring gentry was in attendance, to hear a Sermon on the "Iniquity and unreasonableness of Future Punishment for our Vices here."

Some seemed quite edified to hear him prove, at least to their satisfaction, that it is contrary to nature, reason, and to revelation, that living in sin and dying in sin, we should suffer for our sins in a future state of existence. To advance the doctrine of pardon and acceptance with God after we have landed into eternity, seems to the writer like assuring a ship's crew that after their ship is wrecked and they are engulfed in the midst of the raging sea they will arrive unharmed and unwet on dry land. But different persons will see different ways and each claim to see right. Why we thus differently understand Revelation I cannot determine, nor is it necessary that I should speak further of it here.

The speaker had excellent gift of gab, and seemed at no loss for words to keep his hearers engaged. After Sermon he offered several books for sale, no doubt desiring to leave preachers behind him to finish or carry on more effectually what he had begun. Some of his audience caught eagerly at the bait, and undoubtedly had quite a feast on the fat things contained therein, which were to assure them that they were not amenable to God for their violations of the Moral Law; that after death shall be unalloyed bliss, whether we do good or evil; that as we come into the world without our consent or volition, so we are not accountable for our actions here.

But now to the Evil Genius of the day. Some person deeming himself not responsible for his actions conducted "Black Betty" and "Red Eye" into the grove a little way off and delicious draughts to the worshipers of the ancient Bacchus who had his patrons, as well as Mr.—Strange it is, Mr. Editor that these two individuals should join here to assist in making people negligent, careless, and forgetful of their souls' eternal welfare, when what they heard would effect enough. Persons so lost to shame and morality as to conduct these wantons—"Black Betty" and "Red Eye"—to a grove where people have assembled for the professed purpose of worshipping their Creator are most assuredly far on the road to everlasting ruin. They have forgotten or ceased to heed the precept. "Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth, while the evil days come not, nor the years draw nigh when thou shalt say—I have no pleasure in them."

I am astonished, Mr. Editor, to see as much evil both in precept and in example surrounding the beloved youth of this land, and so little effort made to suppress it. God speed the day when evil in all its forms will be frowned upon by all good citizens, and our land be blessed with Peace, Love, Justice, Morality, and Prosperity.  
JULY, 1859. RAMBLER.

To the Editor of the Belmont Chronicle.

As the time for those opposed to the policy of the present Administration, to nominate a Representative and county officers, is not far distant, should we not consider it high time to form a permanent union of the two opposing parties of Belmont county. If this is deferred until a late period, have we not reason to fear that a union such as we need will not be brought about. And in the first place, I would say, that to effect this would it not be wise for each opposing press to endeavor to sustain the other. It must forcibly strike the mind of every observing member of the opposition ranks, that while the leader, or those considered as such, are not willing to sustain each other, while they are both aiming at the same point, that a wholesome union can not be upheld in the county. Therefore in my opinion; small, trifling, family skirmishes should be laid aside in such a work as lies before us. We should endeavor to raise our minds to something higher, and aim our pieces to modern Democracy, with an eye single to our country's interests. And let us when we meet in Mass Convention on the third of September, be prepared to nominate a ticket such as will be self sustaining, so that with the aid of both original parties, we will not lose a man. At the time of the Convention, if it is convenient for us to divide our officers between the original parties, let it be done, but if not convenient so to do, what should it matter, nominate good men of either party, and then remember that they are with ourselves opposed to low Democracy and its proceedings.

To the American wing I would say, let not prejudice carry you into unprofitable measures in Belmont county, as some have done in the State Conventions. Remember that True Freedom and Americanism, is to put down foreign, and slavery, sustaining Democracy.  
J. M. W. GLAZCOCK, O July 13th, 1859.

HOPEDALE, O. July 13th 1859.

MR. EDITOR: I am at the Normal School of this place. They have commenced a five weeks sessions of this School for the benefit of Teachers, and about seventy from Jefferson, Harrison, and Belmont counties are availing themselves of this opportunity for improvement in the profession of teaching. In addition to the resident board of Instructors, they have secured the services of D. P. Colburn of Mass., (a very efficient instructor and lecturer of that State) for this term. Mr. Colburn is lecturing on methods of teaching. We (i. e. the teachers) are having a good time. He is just telling us what we feel that we want to know as teachers. We are being subjected to drills on the proper method of teaching the Primary branches. These cannot possibly fail to do us good. I came to stay only one week—but should the exercises continue as interesting and profitable as they have for the two days just closed, I shall feel strongly inclined to prolong my stay. The only drawback to enjoyment here is the hot weather, which often puts us into a melting mood.

Hopedale is rather a scattering village, occupying considerable territory. The Normal School building is a handsome structure, with pleasant surroundings. It is about 24 miles from the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, and has a daily mail; so that communication with the place is easy. Send me THE CHRONICLE of this and next week's issue. You will hear from me again.  
Yours &c. J. E.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.]  
WASHINGTON, Thursday, July 14, 1859.  
In framing the contract for coal under recent bids, Secretary Toucey inserted a condition not contained in the advertisement, and not known in former contracts, with the views, as believed, of compelling the party to abandon it, and thus give the Department a discretion of purchasing at option, and continuing the favoritism heretofore practiced. The question is now under consideration by the Attorney-General. If Secretary Toucey is supported, the matter will be investigated next winter. The Constitution denies the statement that the President wrote Mr. Wendell a letter concerning the distribution of the executive binding and printing. Mr. Wendell has told many that he has such a letter, and that The Constitution receives \$8,000 annually under the arrangement.

It is said that Mr. Sickles has taken a house here for the next session, as he expected to retain his seat in the House and his position in society.

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Rufus Choate.

BY THE HON. GEO. S. HILLARD, OF BOSTON.

From the New American Cyclopaedia.

Rufus Choate, an American advocate and jurist, was born in Essex, a small town in the county of the same name in Massachusetts, October 1, 1798. The ardent love of knowledge which distinguished him from the first, enabled him to draw the utmost advantages from the moderate opportunities for instruction and training which were within his reach during boy-hood. He entered Dartmouth College in 1815, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1819, having gained during his collegiate course a reputation which gave confidence in his future career. He continued attached to the College in the capacity of tutor for a year after his graduation. He then entered the law-school at Cambridge, and after remaining there a few months he went to Washington, where he was for about a year in the office of Mr. Wirt. Returning to the North, his professional studies were completed in the office of Mr. Andrews of Ipswich, and in that of Judge Cummins of Salem. He was admitted to the bar in 1824, and commenced the practice of the law in the town of Danvers; but, in the course of two or three years, removed to Salem, the birth town of the country. From the moment of his admission to the bar, his success was marked and his rise rapid. The oldest and most experienced jurists at once found a formidable rival in the youthful advocate, who, through knowledge of the law, the most careful preparation of each particular case, and the most earnest devotion of himself to the cause of his client, added the charm of a brilliant and persuasive rhetoric, such as had never before graced the conflicts and discussions of a New England court of justice. Though he occupied a seat in the Massachusetts House of Representatives for one year, and subsequently in the Senate for the same period, he did not allow himself to be diverted from the path of professional toil and professional success by the attractions of politics. When, in the year 1833, at the earnest solicitation of his personal and political friends, he allowed himself to be put in nomination as a candidate for Congress, he felt that he had gained a position which made such a step not imprudent. He was elected to the House of Representatives, and served there for a single term, with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents, but declined a re-election, having determined to remove to Boston, the Capital of the State, as the sphere best suited to his powers and his aspirations. He went to Boston in 1834, entered at once into possession of a large and important business, and measured his powers with the leaders of the bar. For the next eight years his life was one of the most assiduous toil and the most brilliant triumphs. In February, 1841, he was chosen by the Legislature of Massachusetts a member of the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Webster, who had entered the Cabinet of President Harrison. He remained in the Senate till March, 1845, the close of his term, when he gladly returned to the more congenial sphere of the bar. He took frequent part in the discussions of the Senate and made brilliant and elaborate speeches upon the Oregon question, the tariff, the Course of the United States, which were published in a pamphlet form. From the close of his Senatorial term to the present time he has resided in Boston engaged in the most extensive practice, and only diverted from his labors by the occasional preparation and delivery of a public address. He was for three or four years one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution. April 21, 1841, he delivered a eulogy on President Harrison before the citizens of Boston, in Faneuil Hall. In Dec., 1843, he gave the address on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims before the New England Society of New York. In Aug., 1853, he pronounced a eulogy upon Daniel Webster before the faculty and students of Dartmouth College. In Sept., 1854, he gave an address at Danvers at the dedication of the Peabody Institute. On July 4, 1858, he delivered an oration before the Young Men's Democratic Club of Boston. All the above discourses have been printed. To this list of occasional performances are to be added two addresses before the students of the Dane Law School at Cambridge, and two before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. Some of his political speeches, and one or two, at least, of his forensic arguments, have appeared in print. Mr. Choate's style is peculiar and characteristic, very effective in his hands, but hardly to be commended as a model for imitation; it is rich, vivid and glowing, instinct with passion, and colored with all the hues of fancy, but sometimes it must be admitted, a little extravagant and exaggerated. The most remarkable quality, however, in his written compositions, is the structure of his periods. These are not the short and compact statements, involving but a single proposition, in which most writers of our times express their thoughts; but they recall and renew the continuous sweep and long-rending march of the prose writers of the sixteenth century. They are often of breathless length, containing clause after clause, modifying, enlarging, or limiting the leading idea; full of compact life, and flowing from a mind of the most telescopic luxuriance. Some of these crowded and affluent paragraphs remind one of the performance of a skillful musician who plays an air with one hand and extemporizes variations with the other. But Mr. Choate's political and literary labors are but "trifles light as air," when compared with the immense amount of his professional toils. The jealousy for which the law is proverbial never could have been awakened in his case, for he has been from the first most faithful to his austere mistress. By the common consent of his legal brethren, he now stands, and for many years has stood, at the head of the bar in New England; and as an advocate especially, perhaps no man in the whole country enjoys so high and wide a reputation. As a lawyer Mr. Choate has what may be called an exoteric and an esoteric fame. In his forensic performances the general public are most attracted by his glowing and impassioned arguments to the jury—by the rich fancy and quaint humor with which he contrives to decorate the driest and seemingly the most hopeless subject; but his brethren at the bar would agree that the eloquence displayed in his addresses is but one ingredient in the sum

of his gifts and accomplishments as an advocate. They would say of him, as was said of Eschine by the most discerning of his contemporaries, that he was above all things else remarkable for consummate judgment and unerring tact in the management of cases. He is at once earnest and self-possessed; every faculty is aroused and intent; there are no moments of languor, weariness, or inattention; he never makes a mistake himself, or overlooks one in an opponent; he shows the most practical skill in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses; and by the magnetism of his manner engages the sympathies of the jury. In cases where the law and the facts forbid him to win the assent of their understanding. Nor need it be said to any member of the bar that no man can be the great advocate that Mr. Choate is, without being also a good lawyer. Indeed, his powers are never to greater advantage than in the unpremeditated discussion of the law points that accidentally arise in a trial at nisi prius. The neatness of his statement, the grace and accuracy of his language, his ample command of legal illustrations, and his persuasive rhetoric, always command the admiration of his hearers, and for the moment half win assent even to propositions which, so soon as the voice of the charmer is silent, are perceived to be untenable. Mr. Choate's devotion to his profession is shown by the fact that the ardor with which he engages in a case is wholly irrespective of the amount involved in the issue. The simple relation of counsel and client is enough to command all his powers, all his attainments, and all his accomplishments. In a hearing before a Commissioner, a Master in Chancery or a Referee, with half a dozen persons around him, he is quite as likely to make an eloquent and impassioned harangue as in an exciting jury trial, with a court house thronged with spectators, who have been attracted by the hope of listening to him. Nor should we, in summing up his professional merits, fail to enumerate the high toned decorum and propriety of his bearing toward the bench, and his uniform courtesy toward his brethren of the bar.

The Mail Service.

The mail service, in this locality, has been reduced by the Postmaster General about one third. This has been done by an Administration that is expending ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS annually—an Administration that has so managed the affairs of this country, since it came into power, as to very nearly bankrupt the Government. When Mr. Buchanan was elevated to the Presidential chair he found a surplus of some twenty or thirty millions in the Treasury. All this has been expended; and in order to keep the wheels of Government moving, the administration has been compelled to issue millions of Treasury notes (shillings) and in that way a national debt has accrued, since Mr. Buchanan came into power, amounting, perhaps, to some FORTY OR FIFTY MILLIONS. Then, in addition to the current revenue, that profligate Administration has expended the large surplus it found in the Treasury, and has added upon the country a debt of some FIFTY MILLIONS, in a little more than two years. And now, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of the people, it is curtailing the mail service in order to save a few thousands of dollars. Never before has an Administration resorted to such means to "keep its head above water"—to save it from bankruptcy; and if this last oppressive act does open the eyes of Buchanan Democrats, and cause them to repudiate an administration that has shown itself entirely incompetent to manage the affairs of this Government, we know not what will—Cadic Republican.

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, No. 417, Arch St. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.  
READ WHAT IS SAID OF THEM.  
Scott, Cortland county, N. Y., March 21st, 1857.  
Dr. C. M. Jackson: In behalf of the afflicted, I pen a few lines to you. I have suffered and recovered myself, and know how to pity those in a like condition. Until I commenced taking your Bitters last summer, I was in a state of prostration, so that I could not get up, and was unable to sit up any considerable length of time. Before I had taken the first bottle I felt like a new man, and now, after having continued the use of them for a short time, I have been enabled to do my usual labor every day. To say the least I think I have received more benefit from Bitters than all other remedies I have taken. I have not only used your Bitters myself, but have also given bottles and parts of bottles to those complaining of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and in every case, they tell me they have taken no medicine. Respectfully yours,  
JAS. V. BENSCHOTER.

Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, 417 Arch Street, Philadelphia. They are sold by druggists and storekeepers, in every town and village in the United States, W. Indies, Canada and South America, at 25 cts. per bottle. July 2nd.

GRAPE CULTURE AT HAMMONTON. A number of grape growers in this county have introduced the culture at Hammonton, New Jersey. It is twenty-five miles South-East from Philadelphia, and the soil and climate is considered by many the best adapted for the grape, of any in the Union. Frosts never injure the vine, and there is a high district of land between the little and the great Key Harbor rivers, where they have been known to grow for many years. We understand that some of the vineyards were set out the past season, mostly by Catawba and the Isabella.

The market here presents a great inducement, grapes bringing twice the sum they do in Cincinnati; being within but several hours of either New York or Philadelphia by railroad, the market is open. Adjoining Hammonton is a bottle manufactory, and every appliance necessary for extensive wine-making. Hammonton is a new settlement but of marvellous growth, rivaling many of the Western towns in rapid increase. A little over a year ago the tract of land was opened for sale, and within that time the population has increased some 1500; over 200 buildings have been put up; stores, mills, schools, churches and every facility of an old place introduced. It was a portion of an old tract of land, which has been held for generations in our family, and is only now thrown in the market for sale. In proximity to market and advantages of climate insures its rapid improvement. The soil is said to be early and very productive. The crops raised are excellent. Many persons from this State are going there, and we are sure it is much more desirable than any points at the West.—A Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The most terrible foe we have to encounter in this country is Consumption. First manifesting itself in the form of a slight cough, it gradually while its victim is unsuspecting of danger, and, sooner or later, in nine cases out of ten, terminates fatally. Among the various remedies for the public for the cure of this terrible disease, none is more efficacious than Dr. C. M. Jackson's Bitters. I have not only cured myself, but I have cured many others. I am a native of New York, and I am now residing in Philadelphia, and for sale by Druggists and storekeepers generally throughout the United States, and Canada, at 25 cts. per bottle. J. M. J.

Grape growers can carry on their business most successfully at Hammonton, free from taxes. Some forty vineyards have been set out, and the advertisement of Hammonton, in another column.